or, of South Carolina, offered a resolution pro-pappointment of a special committee on the ence, to whom shall be referred the procuring sumministion and munitions of war, the increase by and the conduct of the war. Referred or, of Tennessee, offered the following resolu-

the army and the conduct of the war. Referred ir. Foorm, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution of that whatever propriety there may have in the original adoption of what is known as the desire policy in connection with the prosecution of the ding war for Southern independence, recent events a already demonstrated the expediency of abandoninal policy benesiorth and forever, and that it will be duly of the government of the Conjederate States to art all possible activity to our militury forces everywhere, and to assail the forces of the onemy whenever they to be found, whether upon the land or water, with a to obtaining the most ample undemvily for the past and most complete scurring for the future.

Javansa, of Van, hoped that the House would not are to the resolution without discussion, impeaching did the administration. Gentlemen may argue as if policy of the government could be changed by the substitution of one word for another, but the igo of policy proposed would necessitate the increase if army to double its present size.

Foor carnestly advocated the resolution, which essed, he was sure, the universal conviction of the try, and which he hoped would meet a favorable reserved to the distinguished head of the Confederacy in these from this House. He regretted the opposition of enterman from Virginia, likely as it was to provoke afortunate and an unnecessary discussion, and conseq, with warmth, that the gentleman's volunteered ication of the President was calculated of itself to be the distinguished head of the Confederacy in the discursive and eloquent remarks in aciation of the defensive policy which all his-he said, would show was not the policy which his-he said, would show was not the policy which will be a provided to the defensive policy which all his-he said, would show was not the policy which some—he could not say who—had imposed upon the ry. Judge Harris, of Mississippi, un intimate friend a President, had authorized him (the speaker) to e that the latter had no hand and no participation,

cite Hammbai's reply, which was that the philosopher 'was the greatest fool he had ever seen." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Jennines continuing said he hoped the gentleman from Tennessee had eradicated all suspicion in the minds of these present his friendliness to the President; for if there should be lot in the breast of any one person present but a grain of suspicion, they would perhaps think that the gentleman was not so great a friend of the alministration as he professed to be: that, perhaps, unconsciously to himself, his mind might be now prejudiced by the remembrance of former strifes. When the gentleman arraigns the whole conduct of this war, he consures in the strongest manner the President and his administration.

administration.

Mr. Foors said—The gentleman had already disclaimed all intention of being personally offensive, but he (the speaker) thought fit to say, once for all, that the man does not her who would dare charge him to his face with harboring malice, while professing friendship for any man. He was not old to vinuicate his personal harbor.

honor.

Mr Foore asserted that Beauregard was known to be in favor of an aggressive policy, and President Davis himself is said to have expressed surprise that our army did not advance and seize Louisville months ago.

It is said that we must not question the policy of the administration, but he (the speaker) had no respect for persons eiten the cause of his country was at stake, and he here arrangeed a portion of the Cabinet as negligent in their duit.

he here arrangeed a portion of the Cabinet as negligent in their duti 2.

He was opposed to the discussion of questions of such vital poblic importance in secret session. The people are yet masters, thank God, and it was pust that their wishes should be taken into consideration. Rome existed seven hundred years, yet never debated a war question in secret session, nor had England done so. The practice of discussing all State questions with closed doors, was, he believe 1, peculiar to Maxico, however. He was not arraid to do his duty here, so long as his conscience sustained him. In encluding, Mr. Foors moved that the resolution lay upon the table for future and more careful consideration. Adopted.

The Strakke announced the Committees, and, upon motion, the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE SOUTH.

[From the Richms in Liapaten, Feb. 19.]

The Yankee nation, elevated by the recent victories of its hireling armiss, is entirely certain of the speedy and thorough subjugation of the South. It laughs to scorn any idea of any other possibility, and exults in delicious day dreams of the degradation to which its enomy will be reduced. It glores in the consciousness of its brute strength, and intends to exercise it in the spirit of a brute. All the enormous self-complacency and self-conceit which for a while were humbled by the battle of Manassa have renewed their ancient exultation, and they produce the medical of the production is a dictard new as zerr—more distant, more improved in its editord new as zerr—more distant, more improved in the self-conceint of the self-c

and, if conquered, they will not stay conquered. When the spirits of a people are indominable they can never be enseaved; and so long as the South is true to herself, she will maintain her freedom and independence.

What can the enemy do with such a people? If driven from the cilits they will retire to the country, and their edities at together could not mob a town haif the size of New York. To follow them to the country, in the vast territory of the South, wend require an army more numerous than that of Xorxes. They will retire to the country and take their arms with them—each man his trusty rifle—and be prepared to solve the first opportunity to reassart their rights. They will at once electroy the cett n and other saples which the North is ondeavoring to force from them by the sword, and will never cultivate them again till they can do so for their own benefit. Every bale of cotton in the Southern States will be berned, at d the proprietors will raise wheat and corn and other articles which the y have hitherto purchased of the North. They will roturn to the simple and frugal ways of their forefathers, in dress, furniture, and all the comforts of life, manufacturing for themselves such plain and useful articles as their simple wants and also late necessities require. If the Yankees choose to hold their cities, and be masters of the only spots where their armies are quartered, these will be but islands in the midst of a vast occan, and will not affect the freedom and independence of the people so long as they are constant to their cause and true in themselves.

In the yery worst aspect of the Southern cause, this is the extreme limit which Yankee subjugation can reach, even if our armies could be driven from every battle field, and every Southern city and fort fall into the enemy hands. But the accomplishment even of that result, with all their superiority of numbers, is an achievement beyond their power. They have tanglit us by the perseverance with which they contrived to fight as after their signal reverses

lar. Foorm spoke at great length, and was listened to with deep attention.

Mr. Jeszuse said, while listening to the gentleman's elequent illustration of the ert militaire, there came across his mind the vision of a bygonescene. He referred to that seeme related in ancient history, when a pillosopher of clasic renown, endeavored to prove to Hannibal the error of his system of warfare. No doubt he did it quite as eloquently, and as plausibly as the philosopher from Tennessee has discoursed hore to day. When the philosopher had departed from the presence of Hannabal a friend asked him what he thought of his instructor. The reply, said the speaker, in doubtless familiar to all here. He had too much respect to apply it directly to his friend from Tennessee, whom the questation fitted as nicely as that wedding garment to which he has rejerred. [Laughter.]

Mr. Foorn said he remembered well the quotation alluded to, and in reply to the gentleman from Virginia, would demand to know whather he intended to apply it personally to him. If so he should make a special issue with the gentleman upon it.

Mr. Jeszuss said he did not remember she entire quotation, but if it contained anght which could be deemed disrespectful, he here disclaimed any intention of applying it to the gentleman some more was as defective, he would recite Hannibal's reply, which was that the philosopher "was the greatest fool he had ever seen." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Foorn accepted the disclaimer, and said that as the gentleman's memory was so desective, he would recite Hannibal's reply, which was that the philosopher was the greatest fool he had ever seen." (Great laughter.) which was that the philosopher with such testing between these parties is become the proving the proving the proving the mattering of disaffection which have been growing leuder and more distinct, and we hope will sock early leuder and more distinct, and we hope will sock early leuder and more distinct, and the domes by the mattering of disaffection which have been growing leude

been growing louder and more distanct, and we hope will soon crash upon their cars in thander tones. It is known that the Cabinet and Congress are divided on the emancipation question—one party insisting on abolishing slavery, the other opposing this policy with warmth and bitterness. The feeling between these parties is becoming every day more deep and decided, and hascon several occasions broken out in strong words of wrath and dediance. These dissensions and leuds have slarmed the people, and fearful they may divert attention from the great object of the war, and impair the power of the government, they are anxious that the rebellion be crushed in the shortest possible space of time. To this end they demand that their mighty power be putforth, confidently expecting that the movement of their immans heats will be followed by victories so complete and so declaive, following each other with such terrible quickness, that our armies destroyed, our men scattered, we will speedily sue for peace on any terms.

There are signs of ill omen in the West and Northwest, which have caught their watchful gaze, and caused a fluttering of heart. The papers and public men of that acction are opocity discussing the formation of another cenfederacy. They have even gone so far as to suggest a name for that Usion of States. This project has been received with great favor by the brave and high spirited people of shat grain growing region, and Fremont and other crafty, duaffected spirits are busily engaged in pushing forward the movement. The idea is denounced and reliculared by the North and East, and the Eastern papers are especially except in condemning it. A late Boston journal called attention to the movement, and commented upon it with an much bitterness, that the wrath of the Chicago Tribune was a roused, and that paper informed its cotemporary that if the Western States determined to form themselves into a separate independency they would not be deterred from taking the step by Yancke ab beartily and profoundly as we of the

THE LATE REVERSES—WHAT WE YANKEES
HAVE TO DO.

(From the Richmond Enquier, Feb. 22.)
The exultation of the North over the late success to their arms is as extravagant and delirious as their terror last summer and depression through the autumn. For this we might be well prepared. We are by this time sufficiently well acquainted with the Yankee character to understand their deligions, their panics, manins, excitements, unreasonable hopes and fears, and to give them the contempt that instability and levity merit. Because they have gained two advantages, in positions commanded by all their navia forces on the sea and rivers, by employing armies of five fold greater number than the Confederate troops opposed to them on the frontiers of the country itself, they have come to the conclusion that the confederacy is annihilated. Innoin declares that the crebellion is on the wane," the people believe that the firsting is all over; that the South is grovelling in abject terror; that its government is in a state of dissolution;

they have to murch over many thousand miles of ground; they must use many a hard campaign, before they shall have a cam to arrive at the conclusions dictated by the drunken instantly of their present public.

For we must depend ourselves to the last. A battle must precede every retreat, and every retreat must end with a battle. We must no longer take human life, money or property into consideration, when we have the opportunity to inflict the least injury on advancing oppressors and robbers. While we have a single county unconquered, we must make our stand on it; while there is a single Southern regiment alive, the Southern generals miss make it fight; while a solitary individual of the Southern regiment alive, the Southern generals miss make it fight; while a solitary individual of the Southern command their defence with all the force of his soil.

The struggle with the North once began, nucessity compels resistance, withour hape, to the least hour of life. But even if it did not, the inclination of the Southern people has set forever on it, with a rigidity that forbids the faintest idea of an atteration. The late reverses have caused much pain and much series reflection, but not the least shade of submission. Very contrary, indeed, has been the effect. Before the news was received the was certiment had much decayed. Volunteers institute on their discharge when their time was up, and the original alacrity in the new enlistments was not visible. But the whole face of the affair has changed since we heard that we were beater. There are no more returning volunteers. Regiment after regiment has reenlisted. New companies have sprung up like the discharge of the aurora. The first is no longer mentioned with a sigh. There is a sincere determination never to yield to Yanke's a nid and ordered to the ones yet of the output control which has been the Cimp. We repeat, though these reverses are depressing, they have had a good effect on the vitality of the Southern con leideracy. They are of fairs of the outputs collectio

war. They would then go down to the water shed which divites the rivers that flow North, like the Tennessee and Comberland, from those that tend towards the Guif of Method. They would surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the whole energy of the confederacy on the defence of the South proper. They would in this position render the road from Virginia, by Chattanooga, to Georgia impregnable. They would then be delivered from all territory with the taint of disloyalty, and stand where the whole population is a unit. Kentucky, Missouri, the greater part of Western Virginia and Tennessee would be temporarily in the enemy's possession, but that very fact would render his task more perilous and difficult. He would then have to march his columns and draw his supplies from a distance, while our heast resources would be under our hands. He would suffer the same disadvantage that we have felt in Northwestern Virginia, of a hoetile population under his feet always conspiring and ready to cripple him in case of the least strife. We should then hold Eastern and Southwestern Virginia, the Carolinas, and all the Guif States. There is the true South, the heart and the right and left arm of the revolution, and the power of immediate resistance would be strengthened, not weakened, by the temporary loss a of territory.

It is hoped that the Southern government will not have to defend a new line, or trust to the contingencies of near and then feel shocked when they come. A more manly policy is to forosee the dangers that they may be encountered with components, if they cannot be rendered impossible by preparation.

THE REBELS UNEASY ABOUT THEIR COTTON.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 15.]

We have copied several paragraphs of late from New Orleans papers that indicate a change of the policy pursued this far since the war beg an respecting the receipt and exportation of cotton. We think we may say that whenever a European vessef runs the blockade with a cargo of goods to exchange for cotton, or brings gold to purchase cotton with, it will be allowed to load with the staple and leave with it, and run the blockade if is can be done. It is also evident that New Orleans is relaxing the embargo prohibiting cotton consing into the city. For several weeks permits have been frequently granted, and within the last two weeks to greater extent than ever before. In view of this state of things, wast must be the policy of Memphis? If New Orleans allows, at the rate of a certain amount per week, cotton to enter her precincias, can Memphis continue has prohibition as regards berself? This would be to send every cotton

the planter, and themselves, reconsider the cotton policy now in operation, and make such modifications as are rendered necessary by the changed policy of cotton doaling cities on the scaboard.

This -modification of policy is called for, not only by what is going on in New Orleans, but by what is taking place among ourselves. Slight as has been the business done here, it was been such as to reduce our stock more than one-half. We have had this season as much as 4,700 bales of cotton in our sheds; at the present moment we have not a pound over 2,500 bales. We have buyers visit us every two or three weeks, who take from 300 to 000 bales of cotton, and we are all the time shipping small orders, amounting to perhaps 100 to 125 bales a week, into the interior. Already buyers find it difficult to obtain the qualities they desire, with 2,500 bales for our entire stock; where shall we be in three weeks with our present policy, even putting out of consideration the change that is going on down the river? It is evident that internal as well as well as external circumstances make imperatively necessary a modification of our present total prohibitory policy.

This being the state of the case, it was with some astonishment we yesterday saw an order signed "Mrgan & Steele, Surveyors of the Port, by anthority of the Military Board," stating that after Tuesday pext no wagon will be allowed to bring cotton into the city; to do so is "prohibited out bring cotton into the city; to do so is "prohibited coming in by way of railroad and steambout, a small amount has been arriving by wagon from planters living near ecough to the city to sond a little cotton in, and take sait, sugar, dry goods and other articles out. The significant point is this proceeding, that with all our wagon receipts our stock has decreased from 4,700 to 2,500 bales. The weather from this to the end of March will put the roads into a condition that will allow of little banding to be office from that when we have been unable to keep upour stock to the point our what is going on in New Ordens, but by what is unforted to whether the provided on Wethnesday morphise among ornewises. Sight as has been the basing the count in our abele, at the presum moment of the presum of t

jugation affords the hest evidence that could possibly be adduced of the stalwart energy and the self-rollant prowess of our new republic.

The case is clearly made out. The enemy himself is our witness; and the fact of recognition, if there be a just purpose, a magnanimous sentiment, and a fair dealing self-it actuating the nations, is faxed, determined and constituting the nations, is faxed, determined and con-

HOW ENGLAND OBSERVES HER NEUTRAL-

HOW ENGLAND OBSERVES HER NEUTRALITY.

The editor of the Richmond Whigh has had an interview with Mr. William T. Fry, of Mobile, a young gentleman from Europe. He says.—

Mr. F. left London on the 10th of November, on board the British steamer Gladiator, laden with thirty thousand Endel rifes, two hundred tons of powder, sabres, pistols, medicines, surgical instruments, camp utensits, &c., for the Confederate States. The 9th of this meant the Gladiator entered the harbor of Nassau for the purpose of coaling, and to receive instructions as to the Confederate port she should approach. On the second day after, the United States gunboat Flambeau made its appearance in the harbor, sent in their for a special purpose of intercepting the Gladiator. There they both lie now, the Gladiator afraid to venture out, and the Flambeau not daring to lay hands on her; and there they are likely to remain until Great Britain enters the ring, when mot only will the Gladiator be convoyed over to a Confederate port, but the Flambeau be picked up and brought along with her.

The cargo of the Gladiator is in charge of D. T. Bisble, Esq., of Norfolk. Mr. Fry left Nassau to-day a week ago, and reached Richmond—last Sunday by a route and by a means which we do not dieclose. He assures us that, whether in Nassau, in London or in Paris, he heard but one sentiment expressed, that of cordial good will for the Confederated States, and the hope and conviction that

from his departure (the 10th of November) would clapse before the blockade would be broken.

MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD AND CRITTENDEN.

[From the Nashville Gazetto, Feb. 14.]

General Beauregard arrived in Nashville on the 3d instant. He was to have left for Bowling Green on the 4th, and was to go thence to Columbus.

Major General Crittenden and staff left Knoxville on Wednesday last. The destination is not mentioned.

Captain Monsarrat, commandant at this post, has adopted the most effective measures to gather the returning soldiers from General Crittenden's command and have them forwarded to his present headquarters. A guard daily travels on every train going east and west, to preserve decorum and arrest soldiers who have not furfoughs. The guard stationed at the several railway bridges are charged with the same duty. Those roturning from the access of the recent battle are ordered to report here or be deemed deserters. Our city is under the guardianship of a military police force and the most perfect order and quiet are maintained. During the time that so many troops are in the city the rotall liquor shops have been closed by Captain Monsarrat's orders, and those are not violated with impusity. The troops collected here are being rapidly sent forward to their command.

Capt. G. H. Monsarrat, of the Ordnance Department, who has been commander of the post at Knoxville, Tenn., for a long time, has been ordered to duty on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

There is trouble among the First battallon Tennessee cavalry, growing out of the decont near Somerset. The Nashville Union and American says:—The small portion of Col, McNairy's battalion of savairy which remained with Gen. Crittenden's command on its restreet to Gainsboro, strived in the city on the Sist on furloughs. This leave of absence was granted by Gen. Crittenden as a

knows this to be true.

Transportation for troops and supplies to General Crittenden's command will be provided on Wednesday morning. February 5, by a pilication to the Transportation Quartermaster's office, second door below the City Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.

DANGER AHFAD.

[From the Richmond Frispatch, February 17.]

The invasion which the South has most to fear in that which will occur as soon as peace is made. This is a subject eminently worth the attention of Congress and of the State Legislatures. We confess that on this point our appealments are great, and that we some imas Faur that, after hostidities have cented, the South will come again as completely under the commercial domination of the North as it ever made before. It is unnecessary to say that, in this event, the Union will flave censed to exist only in name. It would still be a Union of the powerful and the week, of the independent and the dependent, leaving the South as completely at the mercy of the North as the ever was under the former government. If the North, after this war, is still to conclust our commerce, trade and manufactures, we shall always be wask, less and less capable of self-defence, and the question of our nominal, as well as actual subjection, be only a question of time. We have heard the

HOW GUNBOATS CAN BE TAKEN.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

The experience we have already had has demonstrated the impracticability of destroying the iron cased and strongly built gunboats of the enemy by the camon of forts. While large ships of war may be easily repolled and destroyed by the fire of forts, these small boats, with a few guns, and ascured by iron casemates, can approach near to the object of assault, defy the heaviest artiflery, and throw shells into an opes fort, which will render it unienable. The only efficient mode of resisting and defeating such craft, in the absence of like vessels on our part, is to board and capture them. They usually carry small crows, are not fast, and when once reached and boarded, can be easily taken. Such services as this will call into exercise the very qualities which our Southern soldiers and sallors possess, those of personal daring and prowess, whilst in the encounters at long distances and with heavy guns, the enemy have immense advantages over us. In the late war the British employed this system successfully against our gunbats. There is one remarkable example of this which it may be instructive now to recall. When the British feet came into Lake Borgue, in the invesion of this State,

OLD WISE ON HIS PINS AGAIN.

Old Wise is again on his pins, and recently issued the following order:

CAMAL BRIDGE, CURRITUCE, N. C., Feb. 13, 1862.

To Captain The MAS L. FARRISH, Volunteer Aid, &c.:

Size—You are detailed to go on to Aibumaric and else-Sm—You are detailed to go on to Albemaric and elsewhere, at your discretion, to recruit and raise men to fill up the company of the brave immented Captain Coles. He fought nobly at Roanoke Island, and, though gone, I wish his flag raised in his native county by true men to rally around, and to renew his company to revenge his galant death. Proclaim this to Albemarie, and let his memory be most hencred by a rally to the flag of his company, at the hear of which he so gallantly fought and fell. Bring me the recruits as soon as sixty-four men are raised.

HENRY A. WISE, Brigadier General.

raised.

JEFF, DAVIS REQUIRES MORE TROOPS.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th says:—President Davis has mate a requisition on Governor Brown, of Georgia, for twelve thousand additional troops for the confederate service. Under the new Army law, recently passed by Congress, an opportunity is afforded for all who desirs to meet the invaders of our soil to organize companies, battalions and regiments, and to elect their company and field officers. Governor Brown has issued his proclamation, requiring all persons subject to military duty to attend at the regimental or battalion parade ground or independent battalion to which they belong, on the 4th day of March next, to have their names enrolled, as every one failing so to attend, unless prevented by Providential cause, of which he must send satisfactory evidence to the commanding officer, will be immediately drafted to serve during the war, and compelled to enter the service without delay. He has also called upon the Governor of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments of soldiers, to serve for three years or during the war. In obedience to the requisition, Governor Shorter has lasued a stirring preclamation, calling for volunteers.

THE DERNIER RESORT OF THE REBELS.

THE DERNIER RESORT OF THE REBELS.
TO THE MILIFIA OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.
HEADQUARTEDS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, Feb. 17, 1862.
Such portions of the militia as are called into service, in this department, will report to the nearest Confederate officer, and will be employed in defending their property and homes now threatened by the invader. They will shetruct the water courses and roads by which the enemy may approach, and from the narrow banks of the rivers use their shot guns on the ravagers. They will arrest all citizens who hold intercourse with the enemy. Let every man do his duty and the destroyer will be driven from your centry.

EENJ. HUGER,
Major General Commanding Department of Norfolk.
Headquartmes There Broader, Department of Norfolk.
Headquartmes There Broader, Department of Norfolk.

In reference to the above order I wish to say that the citizens can do efficient service as guerilas, and that no drill is needed for a hunter to get behind a tree-and hit his mark, and if every man will shoot only when he is sure to kill an enemy, he will do good service. If the men have no shot guns, let them take axes and spades and obstruct the roads and rivors, under the direction of their officers. Be of good heart and let our nighteous cause make us strong, and with the blessing of God, which we must all ask, will drive back the foe.

ALBERT G. BLANCHARD.

Brigadier General P. A. C. S., Commanding Third Brigade.

THE WAY THE REBELS GET VOLUNTERES (?) THE DERNIER RESORT OF THE REBELS.

THE WAY THE REMELS GET VOLUNTHERS (?)
We find the following rich item in the Richmond Dispatch.—
"RESCRITS WANTED.—Read all the calls for recruits in our advertising columns, and voluntarily take your place in one of the many companies which need you, before you are forced to bear arms notens rolens."

you are forced to bear a ma nolem volent."

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d ult. says:—General Bragg has for the present moved his headquarters to Mobils, and General Sam Jones is in command to his absence, and General Gialden has gone to Mobile to take command of the brigade foreserly commanded by General Pope Walker and General Jackson has been assigned to the command of the first brigade.

resigned to the command of the first brigade.

THE ARTILLERY COMMANDANT AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond Dispatch says:—Colonel Robert Tansill, formerly Captain of Marines in the United States Navy, resigned his commission, and was imprisoned by the Lincoln government upon his arrival home. After being ke pt in durance for some months he was exchanged, set at theirty, and returned home some weeks since. Those fact were stated then in this raper. We recur to them now to say that he was appointed by the Confederate government soon after als arrival here to the sost of captain in the regular array, and he has now received the appointment from Governor Latcher of Colonel of the Second regiment of Virginia Artillery, which will be stationed near this city to man the batteries for its defence. Colonel T. Is an efficient officer, of much experience, and a gentleman of information and highly practical judgment.

THE REBEL VANDALS AT WORK.
The Knoxville Register says :—
A number of orders under the sequestration law have

nes, Faq., of Sullivan county. Thunt to one and a haif millions of d

mission, they prove transactors. They have taught us as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit—they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to busband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy. But they have also placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if die we must, for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant, the ment murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is at this very moment such a byword of searn and represent throughout Europe, for their combined crucity and cowardice, that their own amhassions cannot stand the storm of the world's contempt, and all are anxious to fly back to the United States. Their success at Fort Done ison, gained only by yeast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole, pepulation of the South—men, women and chilf-drem—into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and every where "welcome them with bloody hands to heapitable graves." The glo lous valer of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds, but, on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable venom.

MATTERS AT NORFOLK.

MATTERS AT NORFOLK.

MATTERS AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Disputch, under date of the 15th inst, writes:

Last right, when the steamer arrived at Currituck, General Wise directed that the collin containing the remains of his son be opened. Then, I learn from those who were present, a scene transpired that words caused describe. The old here bent over the body of his son, en whose pale face the full moon threw its light, kessed the cold brow many times, and exclaimed, in an agony of emotion, "O, my brave boy, you have died for me, you have died for me." That powerful old here of Eastern Virginia, as famous for the generous impulses of his soul as for his indomitable bravery and prowess—secvering now from his illness—and nerved, perchance, more strongly by the great loss he has guatained, will fight the enemy with an energy and a determination that will scarcely be-successfully resisted by the one ongregating enemies of freedom and humanity. A soldier named Maloney, of the Montgomery Guard, was shot and killed yearlerday by his Lieutenant, Gilmore. It appears that the deceased resisted the guard that had been ordered to arrest him. The case comes up this morning for examination before the Mayor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A MONSTER MILITARY FOUNDRY AND ARSKNAL.
Captain Jehn C. Booth, superintendens of the North
Carolina arsenal and foundry, situated at Payottoville,
writes to the Baton Rouge Gasetic as follows:

My foundry will cover three or four acres. My laboratory is shaping itself into a chef d'ausere, and I have the
best chief in the world. I am getting out timber for one
hundred held batteries and five hundred heavy gui carriages; the latter, however, will be made principally of
iron. My rifle factory has just begun to work, and we
ship to-morrow one hundred to Richmond. Then I am
building a rairoad connecting me with the road to the
iron and coal mines, which also gives me communication with the river and steamboats. You will get a better
ides of the magnitude of my espablishment from the
statement of the fact thratthe government has contracted
for ten thousand tons of pig iron, to be delivored here,
with the privilege of mcreasing the amount to-tweety
thousand.

Control of the Market of the Michael Dispatch.

[Special correspondence of the Michael Dispatch.]

Moure, Feb. 1, 1862.

Picagune Butter and His Good Especiation of the Southwest—Running the Blockade—The Schooner Wilder, which Andrewolta—The Fight for Her—Staughter of Yankees—Bursing of the Jessie Richards—Success of the Wonderful Gunboot Morgan—The Coden Planters Make a Discovery, etc.

The cans of Ploayune Butter's great "Expedition of the Southwest," which left Yankees on exception to the Southwest," which left Yankees on exception to the manner of large beginnings and small endings which have characterised all the heavy undertakings of the enemy since the war beginnings and small endings which have characterised all the heavy undertakings of the enemy since the war beginnings and small endings which have characterised all the heavy undertakings of the enemy since the war beginnings and small endings which have characterised all the heavy undertakings of the enemy since the war beginnings and is mall endings which have characterised all the heavy undertakings of the enemy since the war beginnings and is mall endings which have characterised all the heavy undertakings of the enemy prescribed forthemselves if they could only reverse their programme and talk small and do large, instead of talk large and do small.

My last jetter to you was on the 11th ult., and few then doubted that ere this date Butler, who had then been some time at Ship Island with his expeditionary forces, would have made some demonstration in some direction on our coasts. But the ourse of cowardice or the demon of procrastination afflicts the fellow and his feflows, and he has done nothing yet. Week after week has passed until hope of a fight deformed almost sickees the impact